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INDIANA LEGION.

REPORTS OF

BRIGADE AND REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

REPORT

OF

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. E. BLYTHE,

FIRST BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION.

INDIANA LEGION,
HEADQUARTERS, FIRST BRIGADE,
Evansville, December 24, 1863.

Major-General JOHN LOVE:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the present organization, and the past operation of that part of the Indiana Legion which is under my command.

Only in four of the counties which are embraced in my district have companies been formed regularly under the State militia law, to-wit: Gibson, Posey, Warrick, and Vanderburg. In Gibson county only a single company has been formed and armed. This, in a great measure, is attributable to the fact that field officers for that county have not yet been appointed. The people there have, at all times, manifested the utmost willingness to render any assistance in their power to the counties bordering on the river, and I doubt not that if a demand for their services had been made, they would have promptly responded.

From the report of Colonel John A. Mann, commanding the first regiment of this brigade, it appears that the regiment was partially organized during the summer of 1861, by Colonel A. P. Hovey, and then organized completely by Colonel E. R. James. Owing to the exposed condition of Posey county, a large amount of labor and watchfulness was imposed on the officers and men composing that regiment, and it affords me great pleasure to say

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that in no instance was there any lack of vigilance, or any manifestation of unwillingness to meet and discharge any duty imposed upon them. During the summer of 1861, one artillery and two infantry companies were formed in that county. These all became reasonably proficient in drill; but as the scene of actual hostilities was removed from our border, their regular company and battalion drills were abandoned.

During the next summer and autumn, the presence of large guerrilla bands in the counties of Henderson and Union, in the State of Kentucky, imposed the necessity of reorganizing the militia of Posey county, and Colonel Mann, with his usual zeal and promptitude, proceeded with the work. The result was highly satisfactory. I beg leave to refer you to the report of Colonel Mann, which I herewith transmit, for a more detailed statement of the operations and present condition of his regiment.

From the report of Colonel Daniel Bates, commanding the Third Regiment of this Brigade, it appears that, from the 18th day of July last to November following, an unusual amount of vigilance and labor was devolved upon the officers and men of his command, growing out of the raid of guerrillas in the town of Newburg, in Warrick county, the proximity of that town to the mouth of Greene river, and the almost constant presence of hostile bands near that river.

The very liberal drafts which have been made upon the time and services of the men of this regiment, entitle them to the most favorable consideration in any plan which may be devised for compensation to the militia actually engaged on duty.

The promptitude with which they have responded to the several calls made upon them, entitle them to the thanks and gratitude of the State.

Colonel Bates, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, and Major Roberts, having each been untiring and vigilant in the discharge of their respective duties; and to this fact is doubtless to be attributed the immunity of Warrick county from further hostile inroads since the unfortunate 18th of July last. To Colonel Bates' report, which is quite full, and is herewith transmitted, I beg leave to refer you for details.

The organization and operations of the Second Regiment, which is located in this county, has been more immediately under my own observation. During the summer of 1861, this regiment was organized and armed, with one artillery company attached to it.

Unfortunately, the militia law was so interpreted as to warrant the opinion that companies could be enlisted for a limited period. Hence, all the companies there formed, by their respective constitutions, which were approved by the Governor, limited their period of service to six months, at the expiration of which time all the companies, except the Union Artillery and the Vanderburg Greys. were disbanded. This regiment, under the command of Colonel William E. Hollingsworth, attained quite a respectable proficiency in company and battalion exercise; and its officers and men at all times responded most cheerfully to every call made upon them for active duty. One, the "Union Artillery," then under the command of Captain Cochran, early in the season, was sent to Lock and Dam No. 1, on Greene river, to act with a company of the Kentucky State Guards, from Henderson, in guarding that work. This duty they performed for several weeks; and their presence, doubtless, materially aided in saving the Lock from destruction. For this service the officers and men engaged have been paid. During the summer and autumn of 1861, some portion of this regiment was almost constantly engaged in picket and scout duty.

Upon the evacuation of Kentucky by the rebel forces, last year, a sense of security took possession of the people in the border counties of this part of the State, from which I found some difficulty in arousing them.

As soon as it became evident that the Kentucky border counties were infested with guerrilla bands, strenuous efforts were made to bring about a reorganization of the militia in the river counties of this brigade district; and until this was finally accomplished, I was forced to rely upon temporary expedients. These, it was true, were ordinarily successful, but involved a degree of labor, anxiety, and responsibility, which would have been wholly avoided had the militia law been of such a character as to secure, at all times, a suitable force.

On the reception of the proclamation of Governor Morton. of the 5th of September last, I immediately began an organization of companies under the militia law. In the main, I found the citizens fully aroused to the necessity of such organization; and, without difficulty, in a few days quite as many companies were regularly formed as could be furnished with arms. Within a week from the date of the proclamation, every able-bodied white citizen within the limits of the city, with the exception of some twenty-five or thirty, were sworn as members of some one of the compa-

nies of the Legion. In addition to these, companies were formed in each of the townships of the county, the whole including those of the Second Regiment, numbering twenty-eight. Of these some fifteen are fully armed and equipped. Attached to this regiment is one cavalry company, numbering fifty, armed with the French revolving pistols; and two artillery companies, each supplied with two Parrott guns.

Since the reorganization of the militia in this county, and until within some two months past, services similar to those rendered during 1861 have been constantly and cheerfully performed by all who were called on. In addition to the discharge of these home duties, aid has, from time to time, been given to our friends in Kentucky; once, under your own immediate direction, when five companies from this city, under the command of Colonel Hollingsworth, were sent to Owensboro, to aid the gallant militia of Spencer county in driving the guerrillas beyond Greene river.

For further details, I refer you to the report of Colonel Hollingsworth, which is herewith transmitted.

My thanks are due to Colonel Hollingsworth, Lieutenant-Colonel Gwathway, and Major Johnson, for the efficient aid given by each in the work of organizing the militia of this county, and the interest they have ever manifested in whatever concerned the regiment, and the public welfare.

And the State at large is much indebted to all the officers and men of the several companies in this and the adjoining counties of Posey and Warrick, for the service which they have rendered.

I am convinced that a knowledge of the fact that we were armed and prepared to defend ourselves, has saved us, in a great measure, from aggression. Once, while we were unprepared, Newburg was invaded, and our fellow-citizens of the interior promptly responded to the call of the Governor, and marched to Kentucky to find, if possible, and punish the aggressors.

With this exception, this part of the border has had the burden of its own defense. We have expended labor, time, and money, that we might be secure, and we have hitherto accomplished our work.

While the border is secure, it is impossible that the interior should be disturbed. Our burden and responsibility has been cheerfully borne.

Very respectfully,

JAS. E. BLYTHE,

Brigadier General, First Brigade, Ind. Legion.

REPORT

OF

COLONEL JOHN A. MANN,

COMMANDING FIRST REGIMENT, FIRST BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION.

INDIANA LEGION,
HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT,
Mt. Vernon, December 11, 1862.

Brigadier-General BLYTHE:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with the request of Major-General John Love, I send you the following report of the operations of the First Regiment of the First Brigade of the Indiana Legion, from the time of its organization to the present. The regiment was partially organized by Colonel Hovey, in the early part of the summer of 1861, and completed by Colonel Enoch R. James, shortly after his appointment, that is to say, nine companies of infantry and one of artillery. The companies were armed originally with altered percussion muskets and Mississippi rifles, and one brass six-pounder was in time procured for the artillery. For a time the companies were very active and prompt in their drilling, and became comparatively well drilled in company drill. Several of the companies procured uniforms in accordance with the style recommended by Major-General Love. The officers, almost with-

out exception, uniformed themselves, and on several occasions, upon battalion drill, the regiment presented a very good appearance, and performed some of the primary movements of battalion drill in very good style. We had frequent dress parades, which were as well done as in many volunteer regiments. During Colonel James' command of the regiment, we had one or two slight alarms, in consequence of threatened inroads of guerrillas, and on every occasion our companies in town were very prompt in rallying to the defense of our town.

On one occasion Colonel James received a written request from an officer sent to make some arrests in Kentucky, some ten miles above here, to send him some men to assist him, as he feared resistance. Colonel James called upon Captain Anderson, of the Independent Guards, and Captain Larkin, of the Union Rifles, for volunteers to go on this duty. In less than an hour there were fifty men ready to go; they were put in command of Captain Larkin, and proceeded to the place designated, upon a steamboat that was laying at the wharf, returning again the same night, their services not being required.

Last spring, when the call came for a company to proceed to Indianapolis to guard prisoners, Colonel James made a requisition upon each company for a detail, sufficient to form a company. The men were promptly detailed, and reported themselves in town for duty. There being no conveyance, the Colonel sent them home, with a request to report next day and go up to Evansville on the packet. They did so; but in the meantime the order was countermanded, and the men returned to their homes.

Colonel James having shortly afterward resigned, I was appointed to fill the vacancy. Since assuming command of the regiment, I have organized several companies, one of infantry and one of cavalry. Two of the original infantry companies have been disbanded. The whole of the infantry companies being constantly drawn upon by volunteering. Frequently some of the officers have gone into the regular service, which has been a great drawback to the companies, but has, no doubt, been of considerable advantage to our volunteer service—the officers and men being very well drilled. Under these circumstances, the companies were kept up with great difficulty. The cavalry company, under Captain Hinch, has been more completely organized by me, and is now a very well drilled company, armed with sabers, French revolvers, and holster pistols, are also otherwise well equipped and well officered,

and has on many occasions done very good service in scouting and picket duty, and have always been prompt and willing to obey every command.

I feel fully convinced that we should have had more or less guerrilla raids into our county, had it not been for our constant vigilance and readiness for our defense. Our artillery company is well officered and equipped, and well drilled. Captain Milner would do credit to the regular volunteer service. He has two good brass six-pounders, with plenty of ammunition. The infantry companies are very well armed, and have good officers. Captain Larkin is well qualified to command a regiment, and many others are well drilled officers. All the regimental and company officers have always worked harmoniously together, and the Legion would have been efficient, as an arm of defense, had not the late order of the Governor, dismissing the militia companies, been construed as an order for the discontinuance of the drill of all the companies, and it has since been very difficult to get the men to leave their work and turn out to drill. I am of the opinion that for once the Governor made a mistake, and unless the militia law is so changed as to make it more efficient and compulsory, and add some rules and regulations of a general nature for the government of the companies and regiments, establishing some penalties for non-compliance with the law, and for disobedience of orders, it can never hereafter be of much service.

I will take occasion, in a few days, to give my views in regard to the necessary amendments to the militia law in a more elaborate form, and will transmit the same to Major-General Love direct.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. MANN,

Colonel First Regiment, Indiana Legion.

P. S. I neglected to state, that after the general order of the Governor, dated September 5, for the organization of the militia, I went to work, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Weaver, to organize the militia into companies, and in three weeks had formed and officered twenty-one companies, in addition to my Legion companies. They drilled regularly, and did as well as circumstances permitted, to perform their duty, until the order of the Governor appeared disbanding them.

Very truly,

J. A. MANN, *Colonel.*

REPORT

OF

COLONEL W. E. HOLLINGSWORTH,

COMMANDING SECOND REGIMENT, FIRST BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION.

EVANSVILLE, December 13, 1862.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report, by order of Major General Love, which I received on the 10th instant.

Not expecting to be called upon for a detailed account of the actions and services of the Second Regiment, I shall have to depend upon memory for much of the body of the report.

By your promotion to the command of the First Brigade of the Indiana Legion, I was placed in command and commissioned Colonel of the Second Regiment on the 30th of November, 1861. At that time the several companies had frequent company and battalion exercises, and had made considerable proficiency in maneuvering. During the occupation of Bowling Green and Russellville, Kentucky, by Buckner, parties from those two, and other places in Kentucky, made frequent forays in the direction of the Ohio river, and often threatening the Locks on Greene river, as well as the town of Henderson. At one time a party had advanced within thirty miles of the first Lock, with orders from Buckner to destroy it. A regiment of the Indiana volunteers was located here at that time, who applied for a cannon and a squad of men out of my command, which were furnished. They arrived in time to prevent the destruction of the Lock, and held possession of the place for

several days. Many other demonstrations were made of a threatening character at various dates, rendering it necessary to prepare for attacks. Scouts were sent up and down the Ohio river, and across into Kentueky, to ascertain the position and force of those parties. At such times they were out on guard duty at the various approaches to the city, not unfrequently during the entire night. This was the case in many instances.

After the capture of forts Henry and Donaldson, by the United States army, and the evaeuation of Russellville and Bowling Green, Kentucky, the alarms became less frequent, and the services of the regiment not being ealled into requisition so often, slackened its vigilance somewhat, until the military order of Governor Morton, which I received on the —— day of ———, 1862.

Each company was then recruited up to about ninety men, and drilled two hours daily, until the order for tri-weekly and weekly exercise was issued.

Our army meeting with some reverses in Virginia, Maryland, and in front of Washington City, the guerrillas in Kentucky became quite troublesome, and I was applied to, in several instances, for assitance to sustain a small force at Henderson, which was, in a few cases, afforded. On the occasion of a raid by these marauders on Newburg, I called for volunteer scouts, which was responded to promptly, and in a very short time twenty men were mounted and soon arrived in town, but not soon enough to capture them; they had recrossed the river and made their escape. A force of two companies was sent up by the river on a boat, but arrived too late to make any arrests of those who had taken an active part in the raids, but secured several sympathizers, who were sent to Indianapolis.

For several days and nights, every company was called to furnish details for guard duty, which was complied with.

About the 20th of September last, a band of eight hundred guerrillas, under the leadership of Rev. Scober, made an attaek on Owensboro, Kentucky. They succeeded in occupying the town for a short time, and killing Colonel Netter, of the ——— Regiment, Kentueky cavalry, and six of his men. I was called on for reinforcements, but could not comply, fearing to leave the city exposed, as reports were rife that large bodies of guerrillas were pillaging Henderson county; I therefore declined rendering assistance. In a few hours after receiving the first news from Owensboro, a messenger arrived from Colonel Bates, at Newburg,

informing me that the enemy had been driven back five miles, with heavy loss, and were going in the direction of Ashbysburg, pursued by two hundred and fifty of the Spencer county (Indiana) boys. From this information I was led to believe they were making for the south side of Greene river, and would have to cross the ferry at Ashbysburg. I therefore immediately dispatched a messenger to Lieutenant-Colonel Foster, of the Twenty-Fifth Indiana, in temporary command at Henderson, who, at my suggestion, sent a force of cavalry and one gun, to intercept and cut off their retreat, which was, in part, very successful; he succeeded in scattering them, and taking a few prisoners.

On the day following, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, of the First Indiana Cavalry, then at Owensboro, sent a messenger earnestly soliciting aid, as the guerrillas had been reinforced and were returning to renew the attack. I embarked five companies of my command on the steamers J. T. McCombs and Gillium, then at the wharf, and arrived opposite the town at three o'clock. At daylight I ordered the McCombs to the landing, she having my whole force aboard which had been transferred from the Gillium, which boat grounded at Scuffletown bar. I reported to Colonel Woods for orders, who had the information returned that there was no danger of attack. Having your orders to return immediately after finishing my mission, after having been breakfasted by the *good* citizens of Owensboro, I re-embarked for Evansville, arriving at three o'clock, P. M.

On my return trip, a sad accident occurred, which cast a gloom over the whole command. Sergeant Mierhoff, Company A, accidentally shot himself through the head, killing instantly, and was buried the day following, with the honors due him. A purse of two hundred dollars was made up among the men, which was presented to the family.

These marauding parties of guerrillas have caused much uneasiness to our citizens, and in order to guard against a surprise at any time, I have been under the necessity of picketing the various roads and bridges leading to the city for several nights in succession, and for several nights consecutively have remained at headquarters, for the purpose of giving direction for the welfare and safety of the city.

In the foregoing report, much has been omitted for want of proper dates, but sufficient, I trust, has been said, to enable you to form some idea of the doings of the regiment. Its present status

is rather inactive, there being no necessity for active operations, although retaining the organization.

I respectfully call your attention to the arms furnished by the State. They are the best, we are informed, that could be had when furnished, but are not such as would do to depend on in active service. Many of them are almost useless. They are of different caliber, which would be a very serious difficulty, if called into an engagement of a few hours duration.

I am indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Gwathway and Major Johnson, for valuable services rendered in the management and control of the men. Adjutant Sentag has also aided me very much, and lessened the burdens of the command materially. I also commend the company officers for their zeal, efficiency and promptitude, and the men for strict obedience to orders when on duty, and feel not a little pride in saying that the Second Regiment exhibits a proficiency and accuracy in the drill seldom excelled by volunteers in the service.

The following companies compose the Second Regiment, under my immediate command. Also, subjoined are the companies formed in the county, and are not yet organized into regiments:

	NAME OF COMPANY.	OFFICERS.
Company A	Vanderburgh Greys.....	Captain Bisch.
" B	Evansville Artillery (Inft'ry)	" Cooke.
" C	Brownlow Guards.....	" Shoenlaub.
" D	Morton Guards.....	" Carson.
" E	Fire Zouaves.....	" Yonker.
" F	City Blues.....	" Greek.
" G	Grey Yagers.....	" Monk.
" H	Wallace Guards.....	" Reitz.
" I	Sigel Guards.....	" Vermerman.
" K	Evansville Guards.....	" Sauer.

NAME OF COMPANY.	OFFICERS.
Evansville Rifles	Captain Walker.
Crescent City Tigers	" Reitz.
Union Artillery	Lieut.-Com'nding Thayer.
Sigel Battery	Captain Kinworth.
Washington Guards	" Kraft.
Goodselville Rifle Guards	" Brunnerhouse.
McClellan Guards	" Mentzer.
Independent Guards	" Simpson.
Knight Township Rangers	" Morris.
Bottom Rangers	" Gardner.
Armstrong Guard	" Pruitt.
Center Rangers	" Kirkpatrick.
Perry Rangers	" Collins.
Union Guards	" Martin.
Alluvia Guards	" Williamson.
Vanderburg Cavalry Scouts	Lieutenant McJohnston.
Crescent City Light Horse	Captain Kinsey.
Darmstadt Guards	" Richert.

There are two or three other companies in the county, but only partly organized, and are not included in the above list.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

WM. E. HOLLINGSWORTH,

Col. Second Indiana Reg., Indiana Legion.

To Brig.-Gen. J. E. BLYTHE,

First Brigade, Indiana Legion.

REPORT

OF

COLONEL DANIEL F. BATES,

COMMANDING THIRD REGIMENT, FIRST BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION.

INDIANA LEGION,
HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT, FIRST BRIGADE,
Newburg, Ind., December 22, 1862.

Brigadier-General JAMES E. BLYTHE:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with the request of Major-General John Love, received by me December 14, I make to you the following report of the services rendered, &c., of the Third Regiment of the First Brigade of the Indiana Legion:

The Third Regiment was organized by me in the year 1861. I organized six companies in 1861; in the summer and fall of that year, these companies became, some of them, so decimated, that in the spring three of them were disbanded, the officers and a great many of the men having gone into the volunteer service. Up to this time, Captain Union Bethell's and Captain R. R. Roberts' companies, of Newburg, had done good service, we having frequent alarms, and the men doing guard duty every night for many months.

In the spring of 1862, we had some company drills, but all the

companies had been so thinned out by their volunteering, that, after consulting with you, we thought it best to call in all the arms. This I did some time in June. This having been done, the friends of Adam R. Johnson no doubt notified him of the fact, and on the 18th day of August, 1862, the soil of Indiana was invaded by the *thief*, Adam R. Johnson, and one hundred muskets, seventy-five sabers, and one hundred and thirty holsters and pistols stolen. These muskets were, at this time, in the hospital at Newburg; the sabers and pistols were in a wareroom, and had never been taken out of the boxes they were sent in.

I immediately notified my companies in the county, whose guns had also been returned to their captains, and as soon as time would admit, we had five companies ready with arms for duty. The rebel thief knowing that his work must be done quickly, made all the dispatch possible, and had gotten safely across the river before we arrived in town. This, as a matter of course, threw the whole county into a perfect state of excitement. I kept the companies in camp at Newburg three days, and quiet seeming to be restored, I permitted them to go to their homes in day-time, but required them to stand guard on the Ohio river every night along the whole border of Warrick county, from that time until about the 1st of November. The citizens of Warrick county became so aroused, that I organized seven new companies, two of which are parts of Bethell's and R. R. Roberts' companies. We had, on the 15th of September last, nine companies of infantry, one company of artillery, and one company of cavalry.

About this time, the country in the vicinity of Greene river, in Kentucky, was being infested by guerrillas. The thief, Adam R. Johnson, not having left that country yet, I received orders from you to go into camp at Newburg with my men. I immediately notified the different company commanders, and went into camp with eight companies, and remained four days. The excitement seeming to gradually decrease, and this also being the most busy season of the year for the most of the regiment, they nearly all being farmers, and nearly all of them raising tobacco, they were sacrificing their crops to a great extent, and, with your permission, I allowed them to go to their farms in day-time, but detailed one-third of each company for guard duty at night. These were of the companies that were from the country, and those from town did the scouting in day-time, and saw that all the water-crafts were kept on this side of the Ohio river.

Some time later than this—I do not remember the precise time—there was a requisition made on me by the colonel commanding the post at Owensboro, stating that the guerrillas had killed Colonel Netter and taken possession of the town, and that if he did not get immediate reinforcements, the rebels would certainly overpower him and capture all the Government arms and supplies at his camp. I summoned my men together, and asked for volunteers to go with me to Owensboro. Three hundred and fifty infantry and fifty cavalry volunteered at once, and we got on a Government boat and went up to Owensboro to offer them all the assistance in our power; but fortunately for Colonel Netter's regiment, Colonel Crook, with the Fourth Regiment of the Legion, came to their rescue, and the day we arrived had given the rebels a most beautiful thrashing. We remained with them one day, and, not deeming it necessary to stay any longer, returned home.

In the meantime, our town of Newburg was threatened again, and Major Roberts called on Captain Johnson and Captain Barnett to again come into camp at Newburg, which call was promptly responded to by each company, numbering about seventy-five men each. On my arrival home, I broke up the camp, and sent the men home again. Since that time up to the 1st of November, we kept vigilant guard, and were all the time on the alert, but have had no alarms to call us into camp.

The following companies have been organized since the first formation of the regiment: Captain Robert Perigo, Captain Joshua F. Roberts, and Captain Peter Taylor. Besides these there was Captain Union Bethell, Captain R. K. Roberts, and Captain Larkin Floyd, whose companies became so decimated by the men volunteering in the United States volunteer service, that they were disbanded.

Apart from these were the companies that I have organized during the past summer, as follows: Captain Squire Johnson, Captain James Barnett, Captain John Darby, Captain John R. Bell, Captain James Phillips, Captain William Bryan, Captain William T. Stone of the cavalry company, and Captain Yoost Mooga commanding the artillery company. These companies were all organized under the militia law, and are well officered. The following companies have arms, and have done good service: Captain Peter Taylor, Belgian rifles; Captain Perigo, altered muskets; Captain John Darby and Captain Bell, Belgian rifles; Captain J. F. Roberts, fifty Enfield rifles, and forty altered muskets;

Captain James Barnett, fifty altered muskets; Captain Squire Johnson, twenty altered muskets; Captain William Stone's cavalry company are armed with French revolvers, and have saddles and other equipments for the whole company. Captain Yoost Mooga's artillery has one three-inch Dahlgren gun, one six-pounder brass piece, and Russian rifles.

Captain Phillips and Captain William Bryan, have no arms. The Belgian rifle will do to drill with, but are of no account to shoot with, there being so great a difference in the caliber, and not much account generally. We have one armory in which we keep our artillery, but since the raid on Newburg, we find it best to have the small arms in the hands of the privates. We have no great amount of ammunition, but perhaps enough for the present.

Our companies have always filled the requirements of the law in drilling in the worst of weather, and in summer time, have generally drilled every week.

The proclamation of the Governor did not interfere with the Legion in my county in any way. I organized some eleven companies of militia under the proclamation; and when his Excellency thought proper to disband those companies, it did not have any effect on the companies of the Legion. We have had battalion drill and dress parade on several occasions this year, and, I must say, we did exceedingly well. The officers of companies deserve very much credit for their untiring efforts to become proficient in military discipline.

Now, a word as to the service. Captain Perigo, Captain J. F. Roberts, Captain Taylor, Captain John Darby, Captain Bell and Captain William Stone, have certainly done very valuable service to the State, and to the General Government; they have been vigilant day and night. Their companies have sent details for guard duty on the Ohio river from the 18th day of August last until the 1st of November. They have left their crops to go to waste and stood guard to prevent the rebel thief, Adam R. Johnson, from again making a raid into Indiana on our border. Those companies have sacrificed in their crops four fold what their pay would amount to if paid the regulation price, but they attached themselves to the Legion for the good of the cause and the protection of the border, and were willing even to sacrifice life itself, if necessary, to attain these ends.

And now, General, I would respectfully appeal to you to intercede in their behalf that they may receive a remuneration for their

services. To Lieutenant-Colonel Adams and to Major R. R. Roberts I must tender my most sincere thanks for the valuable service rendered by those officers in the discharge of their duties. Also, to all the commissioned officers, for their energy and ability to instruct and command their companies, and would say that I think if called into action they would, by being members of the Indiana Legion, reflect great credit to the cause.

As to the efficiency of the militia law, I will at some other time write at some length. I find it deficient in almost every particular. I think any alteration would be an improvement, but of this I will not now speak, but submit the foregoing.

Yours, very respectfully,

DANIEL F. BATES,
Colonel Third Regiment, First Brigade, Ind. Legion.

REPORTS

FROM THE

SECOND BRIGADE,

INDIANA LEGION.

NO BRIGADIER-GENERAL APPOINTED.

1858047

REPORT

OF [redacted]

COLONEL JOHN W. CROOKS,

COMMANDING FOURTH REGIMENT, SECOND BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION.

INDIANA LEGION,
HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT,
Rockport, December 2, 1862.

Major-General LOVE, *Commanding Indiana Legion,*
Indianapolis, Indiana:

GENERAL:—In obedience to orders, I have the honor to report the following as pertaining to my command:

Owing to the excitement between Evansville and Cannelton during the past summer, the duties of my command were very heavy. During the months of July, August, September, and until the 6th of October, we had not less than a score of alarms. You will see by the accompanying papers, the state of excitement in and about the town of Owensboro, Ky., how urgently they appealed for assistance, and how much they relied upon the Fourth Regiment of the Legion for protection. I was called to their relief not less than six times, taking my entire command, with many citizens besides. In fact I can say that the Legion of Spencer literally defended the town of Owensboro, and the camp of troops under Colonel Netter, for the space of ninety days. He told me but for our assistance in time of need, he would have to burn his stores

and abandon the place. That the Indianians with their muskets and artillery were his only salvation. With my assurance that the entire fighting population of our county would fly to their relief, if needed, the loyal portion of Davies county, Ky., took a high Union stand, and have finally succeeded in establishing a tolerably, and only a tolerably, healthy sentiment. They had much to contend with, for I am quite certain it was not excelled in disloyalty by any county in the State of Kentucky.

Thus things went on until the morning of the 19th of September, 1862, when the town of Owensboro was attacked and taken by the rebels, the Colonel in command killed, and his forces rendered useless for good. Upon receiving notice of this disaster, and a call for assistance, I immediately threw across the river, below the city, under the protection of our ordinance and their camp, from five to six hundred of my command, driving the rebels from the place, and taking possession of the town.

Learning that night that the rebels were encamped about eight miles out, we organized a force for the purpose of giving them battle. Most of my men were much fatigued, many of them having marched over twenty miles, yet they set out with an alacrity and eagerness unexampled. We arrived in front of the enemy between sunrise and daylight next morning. My command consisted of three hundred and fifty of the Spencer Legion, some five or eight citizens of Davies county, and sixty of Netter's mounted men. The enemy's forces consisted of a battalion of five hundred under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Martin of the rebel army. We had with us one 6-pounder cannon; they had a 4-pounder piece.

They opened the *ball* by dispersing our cavalry, who had incautiously gone beyond supporting distance, and who were lost to your service the balance of the day. Hearing the engagement of the cavalry, we hastened forward, put our cannon in position, and at the third round dismounted it by bursting up the trunnion caps, which resulted in sending it to the rear. We now saw no alternative but to close in with the infantry, which was done in a style that would have been commendable to veterans. The engagement lasted one hour and a half, the enemy playing upon us his small cannon, charged with sacks of small Minie balls, all the while. The deadly aim of our backwoodsmen, however, proved too hot; observing their wavering lines, we made a charge, scattering them in the wildest confusion.

Our casualties were three killed and thirty-five wounded. The cavalry had two wounded and eight of the men taken prisoners, who were paroled the same evening. The enemy's loss was thirty-six killed, between seventy and eighty wounded, and sixteen taken prisoners. We also captured twelve or fifteen horses, one hundred and thirty-five or forty small arms, and a great many blankets, sabers, &c.

It is needless to say that all did well; both officers and men seemed to vie with each other in deeds of daring. Thus terminated the battle of Panther creek.

Subsequent to this, you will observe, by accompanying papers, another very urgent request to return to Owensboro with my command. The rebels had threatened to return with reinforcements, and visit the place with retribution for their Panther creek discomfiture, which kept the public mind, and especially the troops at that point, in the wildest state of excitement.

On the morning of the 6th of October, I again had between four and five hundred men opposite Owensboro, on this side of the river. By this time my men began to complain; "the citizens would not defend themselves; more than half of the town were rebel sympathizers; they had lost their friends at Panther creek in defending a people who would not fight for themselves; their crops were suffering, tobacco in particular, the only thing they expected to realize a remunerative price for." Although the last man would have crossed the river if I had said so, I was charitable enough to heed their murmerings. I put two pieces of artillery in position; sent Major Holman, who was then in command, a note declining to cross the river; that I proposed to *defend* his camp and town from this side of the river; "that he should give the citizens of Owensboro notice that just as soon as the women and children could escape, after the attack was made upon him, or the town taken possession of by the rebels, I should commence shelling it from this side, a thing I was amply prepared to peform." His answer to this you will see in the closing paragraph of his note of the 6th of October. *No attack was made, at that time, either upon the camp or city, nor have they had any trouble on the border of Davies county, Kentucky, since.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. CROOKS,

Colonel Fourth Regiment Indiana Legion.

P. S.—I have been in command of all the troops in this county since their organization. J. W. C.

REPORT

OF

COLONEL CHARLES FOURNIER,

COMMANDING FIFTH REGIMENT, SECOND BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION.

INDIANA LEGION,
HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT,
Perry County, December 5, 1862.

Major-General LOVE,
Commanding Indiana Legion, Indianapolis:

GENERAL:—In obedience to orders received, I beg leave to submit the following report concerning the service rendered by my command since its organization. As early as August, 1861, troubles began on the border, in the counties in Kentucky opposite to ours. Several bands of guerrillas formed themselves in the back parts of Hancock and Davies counties, who threatened to attack this side of the river. This regiment of the Legion, at that time, consisted of eight companies, under the command of Colonel Charles Mason, a force of about 450 men, who were not all armed then, but were shortly after provided with arms by the Quarter-Master General.

About the 25th of August, a band of guerrillas entered the opposite town of Hawesville at night, and, with the help of the seeesh citizens of that place, drove the Union men out of the town, who crossed over to find protection on our side. The company, Deutsche Sayer,

which I commanded at that time, comprising the Newcomb Guards, Emmett Guards, and Cannelton Artillery, were immediately called out, and the guerrillas left the town before day-break, without doing much damage, and fell back on Yelvington, in the back part of Hancock county. The alarm once created, almost every company volunteered to keep a night guard in the towns and along the border. This was done for several successive weeks, until we were assured that the robber band had gone to join the Southern enemy. In October a new appeal was made for help, by Captain Ritchie, commanding the Clay Guards, at Hawesville. Guerrillas had again invaded the town in the night, and succeeded in capturing several of the company, arms, and ammunition. I crossed immediately to Hawesville, with a small force, such as could be collected in a hurry, but, as always, the birds had fled.

The principal citizens of Hawesville were then notified that I should hold them and their town responsible for all outrages committed upon Union men. From his Excellency, Governor Boyle, of Kentucky, I received full authority to act in any emergency. Nothing occurred of further notice until in June, 1862, when large forces collected in Davies, Hancock, and Breckinridge counties. Troops were sent from Louisville to Henderson and Greensboro, and a Provost Marshal appointed in each county. Two days after the appointment of Major Stout as Provost Marshal of Hancock county, he called on me again for help against a company who were forming on the Hartford road. With a company from Cannelton, I crossed the river, and with the aid of Captain Ritchie's company and Captain Lightfoot's company of mounted infantry, we succeeded in dispersing the rebels, taking thirteen prisoners, who were sent to Colonel Dent, at Louisville. Afterward, six more were taken who were in the neighborhood, and also sent to Louisville. This checked them up a little, but on the 17th of September they commenced the same game. Bands had actually formed on a larger scale than ever, and they succeeded in taking Owensboro on the 10th of September, from where they were driven by the Spencer County Legion, a portion of which I commanded that day under Colonel Crooks. After being routed the next day by Colonel Crooks at Panther Creek, they fell back into Hancock and Breckinridge counties, and prepared to attack Colonel Shanks at Cloverport. As soon as I received a messenger from him, I repaired there with two companies, the Tobin Guards and the Rome Legion, about one hundred and forty men. We stayed in

camp until Sunday morning, when, receiving positive news that the guerrillas had gone south again and crossed Greene river, we crossed the river, leaving to Colonel Shanks a piece of artillery with ammunition, which he kept there until his regiment was consolidated with that of the unfortunate Colonel Miller. Since then we have had but little trouble. Floating rumors, and the attack on Newburg, raised sometimes an excitement, but nothing happened of any consequence. My command has always been ready and willing to go and fight wherever their services were needed, and will do so in future, for which we are (thanks to *your* efforts, General,) well prepared.

The regiment was commanded in the first by Colonel Charles Mason, who resigned in November, 1861, when the command was given to me by his Excellency, Governor Morton. The regiment now consists of sixteen regularly organized companies, all provided with arms and ammunition, and numbering about eight hundred and fifty experienced men, most of whom are tolerably well drilled.

Hoping that this report is according to order,

I remain, General, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES FOURNIER,

Colonel Fifth Regiment, Indiana Legion.

REPORT

OF

COLONEL JOHN P. MORGAN,

COMMANDING SIXTH REGIMENT, (DIVIDED,) SECOND BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION.

INDIANA LEGION,
HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH REGIMENT,
Leavenworth, Crawford County.

Major-General LOVE:

SIR:—In compliance with your order, I make the following report of the operations of the Legion in Crawford county.

On the 8th day of September, 1862, I was commissioned Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, Indiana Legion. On the 23d September last, the excitement on the border was intense; the people in the town of Leavenworth and vicinity believed that an invasion upon the town was probable, and they demanded that I would call a sufficient number of companies to picket the place.

I therefore ordered Captain Girdner and Captain Vandevers to report their commands at the town of Leavenworth on the 24th of September. They, with their companies, reported as ordered, and remained in camp three days.

The danger being past, the companies were discharged, and they returned home.

On the 25th of September you visited our county, and placed in the hands of the auditor one three-inch rifled cannon and two hundred muskets. The cannon was placed in the hands of Captain G. W. Lyon's company. A portion of the muskets were distributed to the companies of the Legion, the balance is in the hands of the auditor.

There are five organized companies of the Legion in this county; for three of which the officers are commissioned, in the other two elections were held, returns made, but no commissions came to the officers.

There are one hundred stands of arms, sent by our representative, the late Captain Sloan, without any fixtures, &c.; one hundred stands of arms placed in the hands of Captain G. W. Lyon by General Love; two hundred Austrian rifle muskets placed in the hands of the auditor by General Love on the 25th day of September, 1862, and also one three-inch rifled cannon. These being the total amount of arms in the county.

I have no means by which to determine the amount of ammunition that has been left to the county.

General, hoping that the above may prove satisfactory,

I am, with great respect,

Yours truly,

JOHN P. MORGAN,
Colonel.

E. C. CALDWELL, *Adjutant.*

REPORT

OF

COLONEL LEWIS JORDAN,

COMMANDING SIXTH REGIMENT, (PROPER,) SECOND BRIGADE.

INDIANA LEGION,
HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT,
Corydon, January 1, 1863.

To Major-General LOVE:

The undersigned, Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, Second Brigade of the Indiana Legion, would respectfully report the operations and condition of the regiment from its organization to the present time.

From the passage of the Legion Act to November 1, 1861, there were ten companies organized, numbering at that time 535 members. Since that date to November 1, 1862, there have been two companies organized, one of which is a cavalry company. The Sannia Guards have disbanded within the last year, all but seventeen having volunteered in the United States service, and those seventeen having been transferred to other companies of the Legion. For the first eight months after the first organization of the companies of the Legion, they drilled regularly two or three times a week, since that time they have regularly drilled, with but few exceptions, once a week, until within the last month. Some are drilling semi-monthly and some monthly, at the present time, with the exception of the Rosewood Guards, from whom I have no information for some time past. At least 600 have volunteered from the ranks of the Legion in the United States service. The

number of the members of the Legion in this regiment on the 1st day of November, 1862, was 721. We have had four regimental drills the past year. On the approach of danger on our border, on the 20th of September last, I called out the regiment and encamped at Mauckport, in our county, on the Ohio river, for seven days. The rebels, or at least a guerrilla band, having previously occupied Brandenburg, Ky., some thirty or forty Union refugees having escaped to our side of the river. The rebels having just previously stormed Munfordsville, and occupying Elizabethtown, Ky., some twenty-five or thirty miles distant, and there being very great danger of a raid through our county, the river being fordable in several places bordering our county. The refugees wishing to return to their families at Brandenburg, I sent 250 men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin and Adjutant Hith, who crossed about one o'clock on the morning of the 25th of September, took possession of the town, and planted the flag on the Court House; having taken twelve prisoners, who took the oath and were released. A company of Webb's cavalry coming in, Lieutenant-Colonel Irvin, with his command, returned to this side of the river. The town has ever since remained in Union hands, and quiet seems to be restored on our border. The quarter-master, under my direction, furnished provisions, provender, and other necessary articles for the regiment, cavalry company, &c., while encamped. His bill, amounting to $426 82, is less than his outlay, as he deducted such articles as were left on hand, believing that the bill would be promptly paid, without unnecessary delay, as has been caused. He has visited Indianapolis, and was then promised the money immediately on my certifying the facts, which was done. He paid the greater portion of the bills, believing that his money would be immediately forwarded to him, as the Adjutant-General informed him that this would be done. But such has not proved to be the case. Payment, I understand, has been suspended. The delay and suspension is rather severe, and is more than he should individually lose. Why the Adjutant could not properly inform him of the facts as they have transpired, is a mystery. His expenses have been no small item, besides his loss of time in trying to get his just dues. Your attention to this matter I will take as a great favor.

Two companies were called upon and sent to the Fort at Salt river, Ky., to aid the United States forces, when there seemed to be danger, and remained while it was necessary. Previous to this

time four companies, under my order, went to Mauckport, Ky., where they remained two days, there being seemingly great danger, at least sufficient to warrant me in such a course. The companies immediately on the river have been watchful and have taken such time as was necessary to prevent any threatened danger, which has been no small matter to them in the way of time. The law under which the Legion organizes requires the Treasurer of State to set apart annually for 1861 and 1862 $70,000, to be drawn by counties in proportion to the numbers in each, &c., which is to be paid to the County Treasurers. Our County Treasurer has demanded the money and failed to procure any part thereof. In November, 1861, a list of the number of members in each company, was sworn to by each company commander, and returned to the Adjutant-General by me and under his direction. Therefore, our companies have found themselves every way and never received a cent from the State. Why it is I am unable to tell. I have understood from Lieutenant-Colonel Irvin, that an arrangement was made at Camp Burnside for the money due the regiments, to be sent to their respective colonels. I have since had no information on the subject. Your careful attention to this matter is earnestly requested and will be thankfully received.

The condition of the regiment is good. The companies are all armed, with the exception of the Rosewood Guards, and the new company lately organized, the Scott Rifles, their officers not being commissioned. The arms are in good condition. We have on hand a sufficiency of ammunition for ordinary purposes. A supply of blank cartridges has just been received.

In reference to an efficient military law, the Legion law should be amended so as to require those who fail to attend and drill to be placed under arrest, and such a mode adopted as to compel a full attendance at all drills. Also a law should be enacted requiring the sedentary militia to drill at regular stated times, under such penalties as would insure their attendance. If this is done, it would fill up the ranks of the Legion, as most persons would prefer to drill with officers of experience. If the Governor's order requiring all to drill had continued to the present time, this regiment of the Legion would now number one thousand members; of this I have no doubt. For this reason, if a proper law is enacted you can foresee its effects.

Respectfully reported,

LEWIS JORDAN, Sr.,

Colonel Sixth Regt., Second Brigade, Ind. Legion.

REPORT

OF

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN L. MANSFIELD,

THIRD BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION.

INDIANA LEGION,
HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Madison, December 25, 1862.

Major-General JOHN LOVE:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit to you, in accordance with your order, the reports of Colonels Sering, Brown, and Willey, whose regiments constitute parts of the Third Brigade, Indiana Legion. The report of Lieutenant-Colonel Templeton (Tenth Regiment), belonging to the same brigade, has already been forwarded to you. You will observe that some of these reports fail to give an exact statement of the numerical forces of their regiments. This is owing to the fact that removals from the county and enlistments in the United States service, exonerate our members from service in the Legion, while, at the same time, drills and musters, in ordinary times, can be held only at proper intervals with troops who receive no compensation, unless when called into active service.

It will appear from these reports that the Third Brigade, since its organization, has rendered important services to the State, and that it has been a great saving, financially, by superseding the necessity of keeping a regular force for the protection of our

border. As early as the middle of September, 1861, when General Buckner threatened Louisville, companies of infantry and artillery of the Ninth Regiment reported themselves to General Anderson, at Louisville, at his request; and an artillery company of the Eighth, jointly with one of the Seventh Regiment, were permanently stationed on the Indiana shore, opposite the mouth of Salt river. About the same time, or soon after, when rebel camps had been established in Owen county, Kentucky, the troops of the Ninth and Tenth, together with our loyal citizens under the command of officers of the Legion, performed serious guard duty along our border.

Again, during the latter part of May, 1862, troops of the Third Brigade were ordered to Camp Morton to relieve the United States troops who were guarding some 4,000 rebel prisoners there, and finally they entered the three months' service of the United States.

On the 10th of June, 1862, another part of the Third Brigade was called into active service for sixty days, for the same purpose of guarding prisoners at Indianapolis.

But the most important service was rendered by that Brigade during the month of September of the present year. Cincinnati, and the border counties of Indiana were threatened by General Kirby Smith, while General Bragg was marching on Louisville. All the regular forces which could be spared from Indiana were sent to Louisville. The Ohio river, between Cincinnati and Louisville, was in many places fordable for horse and foot, and bands of guerrillas and recruiting parties could be seen from our side moving on the Kentucky shore. The citizens of Indiana obeyed, promptly and cheerfully, the proclamation of our Governor, but it could not be expected of them that they should, by day and by night, guard the fords and repel with military discipline any attempt at invasion. It was on this occasion (September 12th), that I called, with the consent of his Excellency, Governor Morton, two companies of infantry and one of artillery, of the Ninth Regiment, into active service, to guard some of the most exposed fording places of the Ohio river. The infantry were discharged after two weeks service, on the arrival of Colonel J. O. Gray, with two companies of cavalry and four companies of infantry. After that time, the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Regiments of the Legion, in conjunction with Colonel Gray's forces, formed a nucleus for our armed citizens to offer a systematic resistence to any invasion across the Ohio river; and I am convinced that these defensive

preparations have prevented any attempt being made to invade our State in this section of country.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state that the citizens, officers, and soldiers of the Third Brigade, have shown on all occasions, a highly patriotic spirit, ready to serve their country whenever they are called on, and displaying the order and discipline of true soldiers.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN L. MANSFIELD,
Brig. Gen. Com. Third Brigade, Ind. Legion.

REPORT

OF

COLONEL E. A. MAGINNESS,

COMMANDING SEVENTH REGIMENT, THIRD BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION.

INDIANA LEGION,
HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT,
New Albany, December 11, 1862.

Major-General JOHN LOVE, Indianapolis:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report that I came into command of the Legion for this county on the 6th of September, 1862. At this time our border was threatened by the rapid approach of the rebels toward Louisville, and the people were consequently greatly alarmed and excited. The Governor of the State had called out the militia of the border counties, to organize as directed by his proclamation.

The Legion in this county formed a nucleus for a rapid and tolerably effective organization; and during the time when the danger seemed imminent, the companies performed good service in guarding the gunboat building here, and the Government property which had been removed from Lonisville for safety.

On entering upon the command, I found the Legion very much disorganized; the alarm consequent upon the invasion of Kentucky

gave it a temporary vitality, but the danger having passed, it sank into a condition of lethargy from which I think nothing less than some impending calamity can arouse it. To account for this condition, and at the same time to render justice to the Legion, it will be necessary to review briefly its progress from its organization.

I am without data, and can only approximate in statements of time and numbers.

The Legion in this county was organized under the command of Colonel B. F. Scribner, during the spring of 1861, and consisted of some eighteen companies, and numbered about 900 men. Almost all of these were uniformed, but not over one-third were armed. For the first four months the companies made great progress in drilling and discipline; but after that time the delay in arming them caused great dissatisfaction, and the formation of the Twenty-Third and Thirty-Eighth Regiments absorbed a great many of the officers and men of the Legion who had taken the most active interest in its organization. In fact, there was not a company that had not lost some, and several of them had lost all, of their officers. The result was that the greater number of the companies were disorganized and all of them demoralized. But if the Legion had done nothing else, it had so far served a noble purpose in educating many young men for service in the field, and in infusing a martial enthusiasm into the people, fraught with the happiest results, in assisting to build up our national army.

From Colonel Scribner the command passed to Colonel W. W. Tuley. When General Anderson was called to duty in Kentucky, he desired Colonel Tuley to send Knapp's Artillery to a point opposite the mouth of Salt river, and keep it supported by at least one company of infantry. The artillery was accordingly sent and kept there about three months. During that time three infantry companies of the Legion were at different times on service at that point. Two of these companies have been partially paid, but two of them have received no pay whatever.

During Colonel Tuley's administration, one company of infantry was sent to Indianapolis to guard prisoners, and continued in that service some months. But, with the exception of these companies, the Legion was utterly broken up, and when I came into command I found even these companies very much shattered, nor have I the pleasure at this time to report evidences of a more restored condition.

I have stated above the causes which *first* injuriously affected

the Legion in this county: the neglect to distribute the appropriation, by withholding from it *material* aid, to which it was justly entitled, and reasonably expected, also conspired to assist its downfall. But these causes only hastened its decay. I am satisfied that under the most favorable auspices the Legion could not have enjoyed a continued prosperity under the law that gave it birth. This law is utterly and fatally defective, insomuch as it discovers no inducements to allure, nor penalties to compel, men to join the organization. I will not, however, enumerate its defects. The entire law is a conglomeration of folly and absurdity, and worthy only of condemnation. Amendments can not clothe it even with respectability: it should be repealed, and a new law enacted that will enable the State to rely at all times upon an *efficient* military force of at least 20,000 men.

You have done me the honor, General, to request suggestions as to the requirements for a more efficient military law. I regret that the nature of my engagements have been such as to prevent me from giving the subject the thought which it demands, but I will state a few suggestions that occur to me at the present moment.

The law should be compulsory, so far as to insure the organization of at least 20,000 men; this might be done by compelling all between certain ages, (say between 21 and 30) to belong to the organization.

The entire force should be governed by a uniform military law; and attendance to company meetings, and in fact, obedience to all orders of officers, should be enforced by the most *stringent* penalties.

Provision should be made in regard to the removal or punishment of officers who may be inattentive, or incompetent to discharge their duties.

The State should uniform the entire force, excepting commissioned officers, whose uniform should be prescribed, and should hold the men responsible for the care and preservation of the uniform.

Battalion drills should occupy one-half day every two weeks.

The companies should not consist of over sixty, nor less than fifty men, and six companies should comprise a regiment. This arrangement would be the best adapted for the convenience of neighborhoods.

The regiments would be small, but as they would not be subjected to the diseases of active service, they would always remain of the same strength, and be kept under stricter discipline.

I submit these crude thoughts to you, General, for whatever

they may be worth. I am fully satisfied that the committee of which you are chairman, will be able to draft a law worthy of the times and of the State, whether the Legislature will pass it, is a different thing.

I submit herewith a report in regard to the arms, &c., furnished the county.

In conclusion allow me to respectfully urge upon you the necessity and justice of a speedy distribution of the military fund. The Legion here has incurred many expenses for armory rent, gas, music, &c., which should be paid; the honor of the State requires that these debts should be paid without further delay, and the future prosperity of the Legion depends in a great measure upon the assistance it will receive from the fund *appropriated for its benefit.*

I remain, General, very truly yours,

EDMUND A. MAGINNESS,

Colonel, Indiana Legion.

REPORT

OF

COLONEL JOHN F. WILLEY,

COMMANDING EIGHTH REGIMENT, THIRD BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION.

INDIANA LEGION,
JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA,
December 4, 1842.

General JOHN F. MANSFIELD,
Commanding Eighth Regiment, Indiana Legion.

GENERAL:—Inclosed I send you a full report of the strength and condition of the Eighth Regiment, Indiana Legion.

I have but recently taken command, and you must pardon me for any errors I may commit in my report, as it is the first. Our condition would immediately brighten if we had an efficient militia law. The Legion has been of great service during the fall, in guarding the shoals on the Ohio, such as the Grassy flats, guarded by company A, Captain B. S. Henderson, and others.

We are a terror to those in our midst, who would sympathize with rebellion. I hope you will use your influence to secure that law.

We will not call the battalion together, unless ordered to do so, until April next, when we would be happy to see you, and will give you notice of the time and place.

I am, General, yours respectfully,

JOHN F. WILLEY,
Colonel, Com'd. Eighth Regt., Ind. Legion

REPORT

OF

COLONEL SAMUEL B. SERING,

COMMANDING NINTH REGIMENT, THIRD BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION.

INDIANA LEGION,
HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT,
Madison, December 24, 1862.

To General JOHN L. MANSFIELD,
Commanding Third Brigade, Indiana Legion:

SIR:—In compliance with your order, I have the honor to submit the following imperfect report of the operations of the Ninth Regiment, Indiana Legion, since its organization:

This regiment was partially organized in the spring of 1861, under the command of the late Colonel John. A. Hendricks, who was actively engaged in the discharge of this duty, when he was called to a more useful position in the Twenty-Second Regiment, Indiana Volunteers.

On the 30th day of August, 1861, I received authority from his Excellency, Governor Morton, to take command of this regiment, and at once entered upon the discharge of this duty. At that time the regiment was composed of ten companies of infantry and one of artillery. But one company of infantry had received arms,

and the "Western Artillery Company," Captain Israel Fowler. had in their possession one regular 6-pounder smooth-bore gun. and two irregular sized brass guns, without the ordinary equipments and accoutrements necessary for an artillery company. Previous to this time, some five hundred United States muskets had been distributed to independent companies in the county.

On the 19th of September, 1861, a message was received requesting that the artillery company, and as many of the infantry as were willing to go, should report at once to General Anderson, at Louisville, (that city being threatened by the advance of rebel troops under General Buckner.) The artillery company, under the command of Lieutenant Z. M. Crawford, and the "Madison Zouaves." Captain Purcell, responded to the call, (there being no other companies of the regiment armed;) also, a portion of the independent companies of the city. This small force proceeded to Louisville, and reported as directed. The danger having passed, and their services not being needed at Louisville, they returned home. About this time, a considerable force of rebel troops were encamped in Owen county, Kentucky, some twenty miles from this city, and recruiting for the Southern army was progressing in the county opposite. It was deemed necessary to guard closely this portion of the border, and to hold in readiness all the military force at our command, to meet any emergency. Six companies of this regiment, having been furnished with arms, rendered valuable assistance in furnishing guards, and held themselves in readiness to march to any point where their services might be required.

From this period to the 26th day of May, 1862, but little service was required of this regiment, except their regular drills and parades. On the 26th of May, 1862, an order was received to furnish three companies of infantry, from this regiment, to guard prisoners at Camp Morton, Indianapolis. The "Madison Zouaves," Captain Purcell, the "Washington Grays," Captain Comley, and the "Shelby Grays," Captain Woodfill, responded to this call, and proceeded at once to Indianapolis, where they were mustered into the service of the United States for three months. After remaining at Camp Morton some two weeks, they were ordered into Kentucky. Captain Comley's company was detailed for duty on the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad; Captain Woodfill's and Captain Purcell's companies were part of the Fifty-Fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and were engaged in the battle of Richmond, where they acquitted themselves with credit. Captain

Comley's company did valuable service on the line of the Nashville railroad, until the expiration of their term of service.

About the 10th of June, 1862, this regiment was again called upon to furnish three more companies of infantry to guard prisoners at Camp Morton, Indianapolis. The "Saluda Guards," Captain Monroe, the "Bee Camp Guards," Captain Richardson, and the "Middle-Fork Guards," Captain Patten, responded to this call, and at once proceeded to Camp Morton, where they served some sixty days, when the prisoners were exchanged, and their services no longer required. Captain Monroe's company was sent, with a portion of the prisoners, to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and was absent on this duty about one month.

About the 1st of September, 1862, our border was again threatened by the advance of rebel troops under the command of Generals Kirby Smith, Bragg, and others; and there being rebel camps in our immediate vicinity, in Kentucky, it was deemed necessary to call into active service a portion of the regiment.

On the 12th of September, 1862, by your order, the Western Artillery Company, Captain Fowler, the Bee Camp Guards, Captain Richardson, and the Middle-Fork Guards, Captain Patten, were called into active service for a period of two weeks, unless sooner discharged. This force was posted at points along the river, in this county, and served the time required. The Western Artillery company was retained in service one month, when they were discharged. Since that time this regiment has not been required to do any active duty. But I take pleasure in stating that they hold themselves in readiness to obey your orders, and to go to any point where their services may be required.

Not knowing that I would be required to furnish a report of the unimportant military operations of this regiment, I have not taken the trouble to keep a memorandum that I could refer to, to enable me to make a more acceptable report.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL B. SERING,

Colonel Commanding.

REPORT

OF

COLONEL KENNEDY BROWN,

COMMANDING NINTH REGIMENT, (NUMBERED IMPROPERLY,)
THIRD BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION.

INDIANA LEGION,
VERNON, IND., December 19, 1862.

General MANSFIELD:

SIR:—I herewith present a report of the operations and condition of the Ninth Regiment, Indiana Legion, since July 13, 1862. At that time I was Major of the Regiment, but was shortly after promoted to Colonel. At that time it was called upon to go to Indianapolis to guard prisoners, then in Camp Morton. On or about the 15th or 16th, I took to Indianapolis six hundred and fifty rank and file. My command was called upon for one month, but owing to the emergency of the times, was kept six weeks, giving, I think, full satisfaction by the services rendered.

We were mustered out of the United States service on the 31st of August. Since that time nothing of importance has been done, excepting drills, unless it was on one occasion, when I was ordered to hold my command in readiness to march at a moment's warning. In less than eighteen hours after I received the order, my command was massed at Vernon, ready to go wherever called or needed.

Some six or seven companies now have arms, all of which are in good order.

The Ninth Regiment now numbers over seven hundred men and officers.

One company of the regiment offered their services to the Government to go down the Mississippi river with the exchanged prisoners. They were gone some four weeks, lost but few men. and those by sickness, except one, who, it was thought, was shoved overboard by some of the prisoners.

Hoping that this very imperfect report may be satisfactorily received, as it is, under the circumstances, as correct as I can possibly make it.

I remain,

K. BROWN,

Colonel Com'd. Ninth Regiment, Indiana Legion.

REPORT

OF

LIEUT.-COLONEL JESSE J. STEPLETON,

COMMANDING TENTH REGIMENT, THIRD BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION.

INDIANA LEGION,
VEVAY, IND., December 12, 1862.

Major-General LOVE, *Indiana Legion:*

SIR:—The Tenth Regiment, Indiana Legion, was organized in the year 1861, and has drilled according to orders since that time.

It was called upon to do duty at Indianapolis to guard rebel prisoners, to which it responded to, and has always been ready since its organization, when called upon by the Governor of the State, to do duty.

At the time of invasion in Kentucky by the rebel generals, Bragg and Kirby Smith, it was called upon by Governor Morton to hold itself in readiness to go to Louisville, Kentucky, which call it also responded to. We had a force of eight hundred men belonging to the Tenth Regiment, Indiana Legion, ready to go, commanded by the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment (J. J. Stepleton), the Colonel being absent at that time on military duty at Covington, Kentucky.

The Tenth Regiment, Indiana Legion, was called on at one time to go to Warsaw, Ky., for the protection of that place, and our border counties, which it did, and did good service in keeping back a large force of rebel guerrillas in 1861.

We have eight companies belonging regularly to the Tenth Regiment Indiana Legion. There have been quite a number, since its organization, gone into the three years' service. The three companies in the county belonging to Craig township, have done, I think, more service than any other companies in the regiment; especially at the time of the rebel raid in Kentucky. Captains Samuel Pavey, John Lancaster, and Lemuel Liepenthall, deserve credit for the promptness which they and their companies, manifested at the time of the late troubles in Kentucky. They laid upon the banks of the Ohio river every night for three weeks, and I can truly say that those times demanded that such a watch should be kept; it was so kept until Bragg's army retreated some distance through Kentucky. Therefore, we would most sincerely ask the Legislature to see that the Tenth Regiment, Indiana Legion, be paid for the services they have rendered to the Government and the State of Indiana, on its borders.

The regiment is still under very good organization, but we ask that there be some change in the law governing the Indiana Legion, so that it will give us power to act with more promptness.

And we ask, "Why we are not entitled to pay for our services rendered as aforesaid?" As we think, that if any Legion Regiment has done its portion of duty, the Tenth has done its share, if not more.

JESSE J. STEPLETON,

Lieut.-Col. Com'd. Tenth Regiment, Indiana Legion.

REPORT

OF

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. C. DOWNEY,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FOURTH BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION.

INDIANA LEGION,
HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,
Rising Sun, December 15, 1862.

Major-General JOHN LOVE,
Commanding Indiana Legion.

Agreeably to your order, I submit the following report of the operations of the Legion under my command. I received a commission from the Governor, dated the 1st day of November, 1861, was sworn into office and assumed command, my Brigade embracing, as I was informed, the counties of Ohio, Dearborn, Franklin, Ripley, Decatur and Shelby. Though I have recommended it, I believe there have never been any field officers appointed in any counties except Ohio and Dearborn, and there is now only a Colonel in each of them. Nor have the few companies in the other counties rendered any service, with the exception of the company of Captain Hill, of Milan, in Ripley county, which was in service for a short time at Aurora.

At first there was no Colonel in Dearborn county, the gentle-

man appointed having refused to accept and the Lieutenant-Colonel taking little interest in the Legion, shortly afterward resigned. In consequence of this, I appointed Colonel Pattison, at Aurora, to command the forces at that point, and by consent of Colonel Burkam, (afterward appointed Colonel in Dearborn county,) Colonel Pattison continued in command for a short time after Colonel Burkam's appointment.

In the absence of Colonel Pattison, with my approbation Dr. R. C. Bond was in command at that point.

I spent considerable time in efforts to organize additional companies in the Legion in the border counties; and to promote the efficiency of those already formed, but the constant reduction of the members in the companies by volunteering, and the absence of any inducement in the militia law to go into such companies, were serious obstacles in the way.

On the 11th of July, 1862, I was ordered by the Governor to call upon the officers in my Brigade, and have all companies in readiness at their earliest moment, and to report what could be done. In obedience to this order, I called upon the officers named, and procured from them a statement, showing, 1st. The number of men mustered and sworn into each company; 2d. The number absent in the service, and otherwise unavoidable; 3d. The number ready for duty.

This information I furnished the Governor. At the same time I urged upon the officers the necessity of filling up the companies and the formation of new ones.

About the 19th of July, 1862, there appeared to be so much danger of lawless incursions, that it was deemed advisable to keep out guards along the river, and particularly at the cities. I accordingly issued an order to Colonel H. T. Williams, of Ohio county, to take command of the companies of the Legion, as well as other volunteer companies, and make such disposition as might be necessary in his county, for defense and protection. About the same time, I placed Colonel Pattison in command of the forces at Aurora, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts to command at Lawrenceburg.

On the 24th of July, 1862, application was made to me by the Provost Marshal at Burlington, Kentucky, for forces to guard him, his house, and the town against an anticipated attack by rebels in force in his county. Not considering that my power extended to sending my forces out of the State, I telegraphed Governo

Morton, then at Lawrenceburg, and he directed me to send the guard.

I accordingly authorized Colonel Williams to send the necessary number of men, which he did, but he sent only such as volunteered to go. On the next day, learning from Burlington that additional forces were necessary, I made a request that some men be sent from Lawrenceburg and Aurora. I failed to get any from Aurora, for the reason that there was no officer there to take command. From Lawrenceburg about one hundred men volunteered, and were in readiness in a few minutes, and under command of Colonel Spooner and Captain Farquhar, very promptly reported to the Provost Marshal at Burlington, where they remained till next day, when the threatened danger being passed, they, and the forces from Ohio, returned home.

On the 6th of September, 1862, in obedience to your order of that date, I caused to be secured on the Indiana shore all water crafts which could be made available for crossing the troops over the river, collecting them at points along the river, and placing guards over them. Under this order the ferry boats were allowed to run during the day, but were required to lie at this side of the river at night.

On the 11th of September, 1862, the danger of the improper use being made of the ferry boats was so great, that I gave orders to commanders at Rising Sun, Aurora, and Lawrenceburg, to take possession of the ferry boats and put them under guard on this side, and allow no crossing of the river except by persons known to be loyal, and for proper purposes.

On the 8th of September, 1862, I received a dispatch from the Governor, dated at Cincinnati, directing me to call out my forces and watch every point where the river could be forded between Lawrenceburg and Vevay. I immediately ordered out all companies in this and Dearborn counties, my authority not extending to Switzerland, and by your directions in a dispatch of the 9th, they were furnished subsistence, &c., by their respective regimental quarter-masters.

On the 15th of September, 1862, by order of the Governor, four companies of the Eighty-Third Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, then at Lawrenceburg, were sent to this place, and placed under my command; the rebel army being then on the Lexington and Covington turnpike. The night before the rebels had a small

force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery at Hamilton, on the river, eight miles below Rising Sun.

These companies were placed under command of Colonel Williams, and were assigned to duty according to my directions. The expense of their subsistence was paid in part by their own officers, and in part they were provided by Colonel Williams, regimental quarter-master.

About this date, I received from Captain Grisard, of Vevay, a single piece of artillery, which you had ordered him to send to me. I organized a squad of volunteers to take charge of it, of which Lieutenant M. K. Haines, formerly of the Second Indiana Battery, took command, and to whom I am much obliged.

On the 15th, I ordered Captain Craig, of Lawrenceburg, to this point with his two pieces of artillery, preferring this to calling on the artillery at Aurora, which was nearer to this point, because Lawrenceburg did not appear so much exposed as Aurora. Captain Craig and his men, then in camp at Lawrenceburg, responded promptly to my call, and performed cheerfully the duties assigned them.

On the 19th of September, 1862, you communicated to me the Governor's order that I should use my discretion as to the discharge of the companies; and the rebel forces in the adjacent parts of Kentucky having retired, and there seeming to be no longer any necessity to retain the companies in camp, I discharged the companies of the Legion, and on the 21st I returned the four companies of the Eighty-Third Regiment to Lawrenceburg.

On the 22d of September, 1862, when the rebel General Bragg was approaching Louisville, I was again ordered to hold my command in readiness to march at a moment's warning, which order I obeyed, and though the men had nothing as an outfit but their guns and accoutrements, they were held in readiness to march till the 25th of September, when I was advised by the Governor that the crisis had passed. Since the last named date, there has been entire quiet along the border in front of my command.

I wish to bear testimony to the ability and efficiency of the officers in my command, and to the prompt and cheerful manner in which the members of the companies, and many citizens who were not members of any company, when our border was threatened, engaged, and while the danger lasted continued in the service.

I appointed Joseph B. Pepper my Aid-de-Camp, with the rank

of Captain. He has shown ability and willingness to perform the duties of the position.

Much may be done to increase the efficiency of the Legion by proper amendments of the law. There must be some inducements to go into the companies, either by way of exemption from other burdens, or by bounty, or by both. Whatever the inducement may be, it must be a continuing one, so that it will have the effect not only to impel men to join the companies, but to continue in them, and discharge the duties which result from membership. It can not be expected that men will long give up their other employments, and spend their money to get up and maintain military organizations, without some inducement. When it is remembered that there has been no distribution of the military fund, expressly appropriated to defray the expenses of the Legion, when they have, on the contrary, had to defray these expenses out of their own means, and when it is known what a large per cent. of the men of the Legion have gone as volunteers in the three years' service, it is wonderful that the organization has kept up as well as it has.

The law should provide a short and efficient means of compelling attendance of members at drill, &c. Its provisions on this subject are circuitous and inefficient. The law provides for swearing the members of companies after the election, and it is said, in many instances, that those who have signed the articles of association, not getting an office, have refused to take the oath. It is suggested to me that the oath should be administered first, and the election held afterward. Other amendments might be suggested in regard to the organization of companies. The process ought to be greatly simplified.

I send you herewith the reports of Colonel Williams, of Ohio county, and Colonel Burkam, of Dearborn county.

I am, General, very respectfully yours,

A. C. DOWNEY,
General Fourth Brigade, Indiana Legion.

REPORT

OF

COLONEL H. T. WILLIAMS,

COMMANDING ELEVENTH REGIMENT, FOURTH BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION.

To Brigadier-General A. C. Downey,
Commanding Fourth Brigade, Indiana Legion:

Sir:—I respectfully submit the following report of the condition of the Eleventh Regiment, amount of service rendered by the several companies belonging to it, and other forces temporarily under my command:

I assumed command of the regiment about the 15th of September, 1861, and proceeded at once to organize the regiment by appointing the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of my staff, and designating a time and place for battalion drill. I found the three companies then organized in a good state of discipline, considering the short time they had been organized. Nor were they called upon to perform any service, save that of company and battalion drill, during that fall and winter.

On the 24th of July, 1862, I was ordered to send one company of my command to Burlington, Kentucky, to assist the Provost Marshal in making some arrests, and to repel an expected attack upon the place that night, and to have another company ready to

move to their support at the earliest possible moment in the morning. I ordered Lieutenant Culbert, of the Union Rifles, to collect his command and proceed to Burlington as soon as possible, which was promptly obeyed; and, at the same time, dispatched a messenger directing Captain Barcellow, of the Rough and Ready Rifles, to have his company in town, and ready to move at any moment. At or about daylight he reported, with his company, for orders; but from information received during the night, it was thought unnecessary to send other forces there. Lieutenant Culbert remained two days, made several arrests, and returned without meeting with any serious difficulty.

On the 25th of July, 1862, there were two companies, of eighty men each, organized under the provisions of our ordinance, passed by the council of the city of Rising Sun, and attached to my command for a home guard, the first under Captain R. G. Young, the second under command of Captain Mark Breadbury, both of which, as well as the Union Rifles, performed a great amount of hard and laborious service prior to the ordering of the other companies into camp, rendered necessary, as I conceived, by the close proximity of a company of guerrillas, whose headquarters were within twelve miles of us, in Kentucky, and the disloyal feeling of a large majority of the people immediately opposite us; and an exhibit is herewith filed, marked A, taken from the morning reports of the several companies, the immediate command of which, for police purposes, had been assigned to Adjutant Whitlock.

On the 8th of September, 1862, I was directed to provide suitable quarters for the three companies of my command, belonging to the Legion, so that Regimental Quarter-Masters could furnish subsistence, and order them into camp at the earliest period. Two of them, the Union Rifles and the Hartford Rifles, went into camp the next day; the Rough and Ready Rifles on the day following. In the meantime, Quarter-Master Scoggin had made complete provision for their accommodation. Captains Young's and Breadbury's companies were not required to go into camp, but contiued to furnish their share of men for guard duty at night; the residue of the company sleeping in the armory. For the number of men, and length of time in camp, you are referred to the regimental report herewith filed, marked B.

On the same day, I was ordered to take prompt measures to secure, upon this side of the Ohio river, all water crafts which could be made available for crossing troops to this side of the

river, and to keep them under guard; which was promptly obeyed, and every thing in the shape of a boat brought to this point, destroying such as were not willingly given up.

On the 9th of September, 1862, I was ordered to place a strong guard at every point opposite my county, where the enemy could ford the river, as it was as yet uncertain where they would strike; but that a crossing must be prevented. I immediately detailed Captain Joseph Thompson, with a squad of men, to make an accurate sounding of the several shoal places in the river, opposite Ohio county, which developed the fact that there were three points with less than three feet of water, two of which could be forded with perfect safety. At each of these I posted a strong guard during the day; at night a full company, with pickets on the other side, to signal us on the approach of the enemy On the same day, in accordance with notice previously given, I organized two companies of militia in Randolph township, in obedience to an order issued by the Governor on the 5th of September. The first, under the command of Captain George Brown, with instructions to establish his headquarters at some point on the Ohio river, between this city and the line dividing Ohio and Dearborn counties. To keep a strong guard posted on the river bank, and so distributed as to form a continuous line, connecting the forces stationed here with those of Dearborn county. The second company was placed under the command of Captain A. Williams, stationed at Millersburg, with instructions to extend his line of pickets so as to connect with the forces of Switzerland county. Both of these companies rendered valuable and efficient service, in guarding remote parts of our line.

The forces then in camp, under my command, consisted of the following:

1st, Company A, Captain J. C. Wells, Union Rifles.
2d, Company E, Captain J. R. Cole, Hartford Rifles.
3d, Company C, Captain J. A. Baricklow, Rough and Ready Guards.
4th, Company B, Captain R. G. Young, First Cavalry Guards.
5th, Company D, Captain B. M. Enock, Second Cavalry Guards.
With Lieutenant Harris' section of artillery.

For the number of men in the respective camps, and the length of time they were in camp, you are referred to regimental reports herewith filed and marked, although we specified in our details for

the day, an hour for squad, company, and battalion drill. There was but little drilling aside from battalion drill, dress parade, and guard mounting, owing to the large proportion of men detailed for guard duty at the same time, and the distance of the points where they were required from each other. On the 11th I was ordered to take possession of the ferry boat plying across the river at this point, (which had been permitted to run under certain restrictions,) and allow no persons to cross the river, unless they were known to be loyal, and for proper purposes; the large number of loyal persons fleeing from the enemy, and those depending upon us for their daily supplies, rendered it a most delicate and perplexing duty. In taking possession of the boat, I was compelled to take into my custody two horses, the motive power of the boat. On the 15th, from demonstrations made by the enemy at Humboldt, Ky., for the supposed purpose of taking the mail boat or of effecting a crossing at a shoal place known to us as Gunpowder bar, there were four companies of the Eighty-Third Indiana Regiment, then stationed at Lawrenceburg, sent to this point and attached to my command. One company, Captain Eggleston's, was ordered, and immediately proceeded to a point opposite Gunpowder bar, to guard that crossing. One company, Captain Morris' and Lieutenant Humyer's section of artillery was ordered to Millersburg, so as to be in a position to support the force either at this place or Gunpowder bar, and at the same time two pieces of artillery, under the command of Captain Craig, of Lawrenceburg, were ordered to this place.

On the morning of the 16th, from telegraphic reports received from the patriots, I was induced to believe that the enemy had or were planting a battery on the hights about Humbolton, I ordered Captain Craig, with his two pieces of artillery, to a point opposite to that place, and accompanied him myself, leaving J. C. Wells in command of the forces here. I also ordered Lieutenant Haines back to this place. On my arrival opposite Humbolton, I made a careful examination of the hills overlooking the place, but could not see any thing that even looked suspicious, we remained on the ground during the night, saw a few signal rockets thrown up from a point back of the town, but saw nothing indicating the presence of the enemy; at an early hour in the morning we returned. Believing it unnecessary to keep Captain Craig's Artillery Company any longer he was ordered back to Lawrenceburg, on the 17th.

It was believed by military gentlemen whose position would enable them to form a more accurate opinion than I could, that the

enemy had planted a battery in the immediate vicinity of Humbolton, and masked it so effectually as to escape observation. After consultation with Captains Williams and Ross. of the gunboats Cottage and Heely, I determined to proceed to that point, and make a careful reconnoissance of the country around that place, those gentlemen promptly offering to act in concert with their boats, and transport any force I wanted to convey to that point.

On the morning of the 18th, I ordered Captain Calvert to detail twenty-five men from his company, and Lieutenant Bridges, then in command of Captain Layard's company, to detail a like number from his company, and had him provide for the fifty men, who proceeded by land to Humbolton, where they were met by the gunboats Cottage and Heely, with Captains Eggleston's and Morris' companies on board, who had been ordered to that point per boat. After the infantry had been landed, the gunboats took positions so as to command the only two approaches to the river. The two companies belonging to the boats were thrown out so as to make a critical reconnoissanee of the hights overlooking the town and river. Captains Morris' and Eggleston's companies remained on the ground in order that they might act as emergency should require. while Captain Calvert proceeded with his force down the river to Bigboone creek, then up said creek to a point three miles beyond Bigboone spring. After obtaining the most reliable information in relation to the position, purposes, and movements of the enemy, he returned. The infantry, having satisfied themselves that there was not any of the enemy about, also returned. Having accomplished some of the objects of the expedition, we returned about nine o'clock.

On the 19th, having learned, from the most reliable information, that the enemy was retiring back in Kentucky, the several companies were relieved in a great measure from guard duty. On the 20th, Captain Cole's and Captain Baricklow's companies were discharged from camp. On the 21st, the four companies of the Eighty-Third Regiment were ordered back to Lawrenceburg: and on the 22d, Captain Wells' company was relieved from duty.

I sincerely regret that other duties have prevented me from giving us full an account of our operations as I would like to have done.

In conclusion, allow me to say that both officers and men discharged every duty imposed upon them so promptly and cheerfully, that I have no special comments to make.

H. T. WILLIAMS,
Commanding.

REPORT

OF

COLONEL J. H. BURKAM,

COMMANDING TWELFTH REGIMENT, FOURTH BRIGADE, INDIANA LEGION.

INDIANA LEGION,
HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT,
Lawrenceburg, December 6, 1862.

Brigadier-General A. C. DOWNEY,
Commanding Fourth Brigade, Indiana Legion:

DEAR SIR:—On the 6th of September I was placed in command of this regiment, and on the 8th my command was ordered into active service. I had then but seven companies, two of artillery and five of infantry, as follows: Captain Miller, artillery, 64 men; Captain Phalon, 92; Captain Geigolt, 101; and Captain Webber, 64, at Aurora. Captain Craig, artillery, 64 men; Captain Howard, 87 men; and Captain Thompson, 78 men, at Lawrenceburg.

These companies were at once placed on duty at their respective stations, and kept a strong picket by night along the whole of our county bordering on the Ohio river, and by day a vigilant guard at the shallow places in the river, and at the towns of Aurora and Lawrenceburg.

I was greatly aided by Colonel Patterson, at Aurora, and afterward by R. C. Bond, Esq., as also by Captain Howard, and A.

Brookwalter, Esq., of Lawrenceburg, the latter of whom acted as my aid, and greatly facilitated the execution of my orders.

The companies, for the most part, subsisted themselves, for which, with the pay for their services, pay-rolls have been filed at Adjutant-General Noble's office, at Indianapolis.

The immediate danger of our border having passed away, I find it very difficult to keep up sufficient interest in the organized companies to continue their drill and efficiency. Their entire dependence upon their own donations to keep up armories, music, and other expenses, seriously check their military enthusiasm; and to retain them in organized companies, some direct appropriations must be made to meet these expenses. The law under which these companies are organized is very deficient, and I would suggest its material change. The election of company officers, for example, should precede their being mustered in as a company; and in view of the fact that so few of those of our State, who are liable to do military duty, are required for border defense, those who do not connect themselves with the Legion should pay a specific tax to the State for a military fund, out of which the Legion could be uniformed, and all armory expenses paid.

By legislative co-operation, the companies now formed could not only be made more efficient, but new companies would be formed, and a general desire would be manifested to be enrolled in the Legion.

I am, General, yours most respectfully,

J. H. BURKAM,

Colonel Twelfth Regiment, Indiana Legion.

MAY 75
N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA